United Nations E/2004/L.23

Economic and Social Council

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Substantive session of 2004
New York, 28 June-23 July 2004
Agenda item 9
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea,* Saint Kitts and Nevis,* Syrian Arab Republic,* and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[1] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[2]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/51 of 24 July 2003,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] A/59/64.

[2] E/2004/47.

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Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration,

Welcoming the participation, in the capacity of observer, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/104 of 9 December 2003, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[2] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continuing initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples related to specific Territories, so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

14. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2004 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of its resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998[3] calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

17. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2005;

19. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

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[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

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Economic and Social Council

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New York, 28 June-23 July 2004
Agenda items 6 and 8

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

Qatar:* draft resolution

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1995/1[1] and 2002/1[2] and its relevant resolutions on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 52/12 B of 19 December 1997 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Recalling further that the goals and targets in the economic, social and related fields contained in the Millennium Declaration[3] and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the reviews of their implementation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits;[4]

2. *Decides* to continue to take the necessary steps for the effective implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 22.

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/57/3/Rev.1), chap. V, para. 9.

[3] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[4] E/2004/71.

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and 57/270 B, which are relevant to the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary machinery;

3. *Welcomes* General Assembly resolution 58/291 of 6 May 2004 on follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit and integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, and looks forward to making a substantive contribution to the overall preparation for 2005 high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly;

4. *Requests* the functional commissions, regional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies to contribute to the preparation of the Council's input to the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly;

5. *Invites* the functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies to continue to examine their methods of work, as mandated in General Assembly resolution 57/270 B in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, with a view to submitting their reports by 2005;

6. *Decides* to merge the two agenda items entitled "Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits" and "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B" at the next substantive session of the Council in 2005;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report for consideration by the Council at its substantive session in 2005.

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Agenda items 6 and 8

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

Qatar:* revised draft resolution

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1995/1[1] and 2002/1[2] and its relevant resolutions on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 52/12 B of 19 December 1997 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Recalling further the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[3] and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the reviews of their implementation in the economic, social and related fields,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits,[4]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 22.

[2] Ibid., *Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/57/3/Rev.1), chap. V, para. 9.

[3] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[4] E/2004/71.

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1. *Decides* to continue to take the necessary steps for the effective implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B, which are relevant to the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary machinery;

2. *Welcomes* General Assembly resolution 58/291 of 6 May 2004 on follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit and integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, and decides to contribute to the overall preparation for the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly in 2005, in accordance with the modalities to be set out by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

3. *Requests*, in this regard, the functional commissions, the regional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies to contribute to the preparation of the input of the Economic and Social Council to the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies to continue to examine their methods of work, as mandated in General Assembly resolution 57/270 B, in order to better pursue the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits and to submit their reports to the Council in 2005;

5. *Decides* to revise the title of agenda item 8 to read "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B" at the next substantive session of the Council in 2005;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B for consideration by the Council at its substantive session in 2005.

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Economic and Social Council

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New York, 28 June-23 July 2004
Agenda item 11
Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

Algeria,* Bahrain,* Cuba, Djibouti,* Egypt,* Lebanon,* Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia,* Sudan,* Tunisia and Yemen:* draft resolution

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/229 of 23 December 2003,

Also recalling its resolution 2003/59 of 24 July 2003,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, 452 (1979) of 20 July 1979, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980, 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, 1073 (1996) of 28 September 1996, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and 1544 (2004) of 19 May 2004,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including resolutions ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003 and ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied

* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

04-42819 (E) 160704

Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003) and 1544 (2004) and the principle of land for peace, as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of the economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Alarmed by the grave impact on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by the construction of the wall by Israel inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the rights to work, to health, to education and to an adequate standard of living,

Gravely concerned at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, during the recent period, including, and in particular, as a result of the construction of the wall,

Welcoming the Advisory Opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,[2]

Expressing grave concern about the continuation of the recent tragic and violent events since September 2000 that have led to many deaths and injuries,

Aware of the important work being done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the dire humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people,

1. *Stresses* the need to preserve the national unity and the territorial integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods in the Territory, including

[2] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

the removal of restrictions on going into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world;

2. *Also stresses* the vital importance of the construction and operation of the seaport in Gaza and safe passage for the economic and social development of the Palestinian people;

3. *Demands* the complete cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction;

4. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end its occupation of Palestinian cities, towns and other populated centres, to end the imposition of all forms of closure and curfew and to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural fields;

5. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

6. *Also reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

8. *Urges* Member States to encourage private foreign investment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in infrastructure, job-creation projects and social development in order to alleviate the hardship of the Palestinian people and improve their living conditions;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include, in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator, an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

10. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2005.

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Agenda items 13 and 14

Economic and environmental questions

Social and human rights questions

Qatar:* draft resolution

Promoting coordination and consolidation of the work of the functional commissions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997 and resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields",

Recalling also its agreed conclusions 2002/1 on strengthening further the role of the Economic and Social Council,[1]

Having considered the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2004,[2]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2004;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the contribution of the functional commissions to the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2004 and invites the functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies to contribute to the high-level segment and other segments of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2005, particularly those dealing with the themes related to the high-level plenary of the General Assembly in 2005;[3]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See A/57/3 (Part II), chap. V.A.

[2] E/2004/81.

[3] Paragraph 13 of agreed conclusions 2002/1 (see A/57/3 (Part II), chap. V.A).

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3. *Requests* its functional commissions, in their review of conference implementation in 2005, to ensure maximum complementarity in their work and to draw as much as possible on the work of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on those themes;

4. *Invites* its commissions and their secretariats to clearly identify the operational implications of their work and bring them to the attention of the governing bodies of United Nations funds and programmes for their consideration and guidance of operational activities;

5. *Encourages* greater cooperation between its functional commissions and the regional commissions, including consultations at the regional level;

6. *Invites* its Bureau to focus its consultations with the Bureaux of the functional commissions on their contributions to the various segments of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council;

7. *Requests* the Chairpersons of the functional commissions to communicate to the President of the Economic and Social Council the issues requiring special attention or action by the Council;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council a consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions in 2005 as part of the report on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields.

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Economic and Social Council

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New York, 28 June-23 July 2004
Agenda item 14 (b)
Social and human rights questions: social development

South Africa:* draft resolution

Preparations for the forty-third session of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Underlining the significance of the forty-third session of the Commission for Social Development, which will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[1] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[2]

Noting that the Commission will undertake, at its forty-third session, a review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Programme of Action[2] and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,[3] entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000, which constituted the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Building upon Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996 and also taking into account General Assembly resolutions 50/161 of 22 December 1995, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 and 58/291 of 6 May 2004,

Considering the special nature of the task before the Commission for Social Development at its forty-third session,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chapter I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

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1. *Decides* to focus on the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[1] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[2] and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly[3] through the expanded use of interactive dialogue, and with broad-based participation of governmental delegations at the highest level of responsibility and expertise, and of civil society and organizations within the United Nations system, bearing in mind the need to integrate the social development perspective in the comprehensive review of the progress made in the fulfilment of all the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[4]

2. *Also decides* to emphasize the sharing of experiences and good practices on overcoming challenges to the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

3. *Further decides* to convene a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, during the forty-third session of the Commission for Social Development, on the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the Bureau of the Commission for Social Development, in its preparations for the forty-third session of the Commission, to take into account the views expressed by representatives at the forty-second session of the Commission and to convene informal consultative meetings with the participation of all interested member States and observers, with a view to facilitating the work of the Commission at its forthcoming forty-third session.

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[4] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

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Agenda item 7 (c)
Coordination, programme and other questions: international cooperation in the field of informatics

Qatar:* draft resolution

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics[1] and the initiatives of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics,

Recognizing the interest of Member States in taking full advantage of information and communication technologies for the acceleration of economic and social development,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and access by all States, with due regard to all official languages,

Welcoming the intensification of efforts by the Information Technology Services Division of the Department of Management of the Secretariat to provide interconnectivity and unhindered Internet access to all Permanent and Observer Missions at the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates once again* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members and Observers of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations, to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations, provided that the unhindered access of non-governmental organizations to such databases, systems and services will not

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] E/2004/78.

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prejudice the access of Member States nor impose an additional financial burden for their use;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to enable it to carry out, from within existing resources, the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Council resolutions on this item, to facilitate the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and to continue the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives, and, in this regard requests the Working Group to continue its efforts to act as a bridge between the evolving needs of Member States and the actions of the Secretariat;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Information Technology Services Division for the cooperation it extended to the Working Group in the production of the booklet entitled "Internet services for delegates" and to the Government of Andorra for its initiative on the personal digital assistant pilot project;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2005 on action taken to follow up the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group and an assessment of its work and mandate.

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Economic and Social Council

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New York, 28 June-23 July 2004
Agenda item 7 (f)
Coordination, programme and other questions: ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict

Qatar:* draft resolution

Assessment of the ad hoc advisory groups of the Economic and Social Council on African countries emerging from conflict

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/217 of 21 December 2000 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to consider creating ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict with a view to assessing their needs and elaborating a long-term programme of support that begins with the integration of relief into development,

Recalling also the ministerial declaration, adopted at the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council on 18 July 2001, on the role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, in which the importance of efforts for integrating peace and development was emphasized, and its resolution 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, in which the Council, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on this matter (E/2002/12 and Corr.1), decided to consider creating, at the request of any African country emerging from conflict, an ad hoc advisory group,

Recalling further its decision 2002/304 of 25 October 2002 and its resolutions 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, 2003/53 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/1 of 3 May 2004 relating to the establishment and the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

04-43144 (E) 200704

Recalling its resolution 2003/16 of 21 July 2003, its decision 2003/311 of 22 August 2003 and its resolution 2004/2 of 3 May 2004 relating to the establishment and the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi,

Recalling also its resolution 2003/50 of 24 July 2003, in which the Council reiterated the need to undertake an assessment of the lessons learned from the ad hoc advisory groups at its substantive session of 2004, and stressed the need to assess also progress made in the implementation of recommendations made by the ad hoc advisory groups,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflicts (E/2004/86);

2. *Recognizes* that the composition of the groups, in particular the participation of the countries concerned, which led to their strong ownership of the process, and the presence of African, other developing and donor countries as members, assisted in ensuring balanced positions and contributing to constructive outcomes;

3. *Commends* the ad hoc advisory groups for their innovative and constructive work in support of the countries concerned, in particular as it relates to:

(a) The open, transparent and participatory approach adopted by the ad hoc advisory groups and the broad consultations carried out at United Nations Headquarters, in the countries concerned and other places, with a wide range of actors, including from civil society and the private sector;

(b) The advocacy role played by the ad hoc advisory groups for long-term international support to the countries concerned, particularly through their partnership approach aimed at establishing a mutually agreed understanding of the problem and at setting out concrete steps towards a solution, outlining the respective responsibilities of national authorities and international partners;

(c) The promotion of a comprehensive approach to peace and development by recognizing the complexity and specificity of the situations in the countries concerned and providing a framework under which longer-term development activities are planned;

(d) The promotion of an integrated approach to relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, as a follow-up to the Council's agreed conclusions 1998/1, by inter alia linking the short and medium-term humanitarian assistance to the need for longer-term rehabilitation of communities;

(e) The close and fruitful collaboration engaged with the United Nations system organizations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, thus creating a constructive and mutually beneficial dynamic among the key players in support of the countries concerned;

(f) The promotion of increased interaction between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council within their respective mandates, on the situation in the countries concerned;

4. *Urges* the ad hoc advisory groups to take into account the following areas for enhancing the effectiveness of their work:

(a) Entering into closer contacts and collaboration with regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the regional economic communities and regional financial organizations, such as the African Development Bank, whose activities are key to the transition processes of the countries concerned;

(b) Ensuring the Groups' early contribution to and participation in donor conferences on the countries concerned in order to maximize the impact of their advocacy work;

(c) Fostering the creation of practical recommendations or strategic advice on how to make the transition from relief to development, and increasing relationships with the United Nations Development Group/Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs working group on transition issues by exploring the complementary nature of their work;

(d) Continuing to consider the issue of coordinated support of the international community to the countries concerned and provide advice in this regard;

5. *Encourages* the ad hoc advisory groups to further explore relevant modalities to mobilize increased assistance to post-conflict countries;

6. *Invites* the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to cooperate with the ad hoc advisory groups and identify areas of convergence, including in advocacy work vis-à-vis the donor community for support to the post-conflict recovery phase that these countries are going through;

7. *Decides* to consider reports of the ad hoc advisory groups as soon as they are made available;

8. *Stresses* the need to conclude the mandate of the ad hoc advisory groups, taking into account all aspects of the situation in each case;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Ad Hoc Advisory Groups, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of adequate human and financial resources to cover operating costs, including travel to the countries and donor meetings, and substantive secretariat support, in order to enable the groups to function in a smooth and optimal manner.

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Coordination, programme and other questions: ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict

Qatar:* revised draft resolution

Assessment of the ad hoc advisory groups of the Economic and Social Council on African countries emerging from conflict

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/217 of 21 December 2000 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to consider creating ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict with a view to assessing their needs and elaborating a long-term programme of support that begins with the integration of relief into development,

Recalling also the ministerial declaration, adopted at the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council on 18 July 2001, on the role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, in which the importance of efforts for integrating peace and development was emphasized, and its resolution 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, in which the Council, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on this matter,[1] decided to consider creating, at the request of any African country emerging from conflict, an ad hoc advisory group,

Recalling further its decision 2002/304 of 25 October 2002 and its resolutions 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, 2003/53 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/1 of 3 May 2004 relating to the establishment and the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] E/2002/12 and Corr.1.

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Recalling its resolution 2003/16 of 21 July 2003, its decision 2003/311 of 22 August 2003 and its resolution 2004/2 of 3 May 2004 relating to the establishment and the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi,

Recalling also its resolution 2003/50 of 24 July 2003, in which the Council reiterated the need to undertake an assessment of the lessons learned from the ad hoc advisory groups at its substantive session of 2004, and stressed the need to assess also progress made in the implementation of recommendations made by the ad hoc advisory groups,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflicts;[2]

2. *Recognizes* that the composition of the groups, in particular the participation of the countries concerned, which led to their strong ownership of the process, and the presence of African, other developing and donor countries as members, assisted in ensuring balanced positions and contributing to constructive outcomes;

3. *Commends* the ad hoc advisory groups for their innovative and constructive work in support of the countries concerned, in particular as it relates to:

(a) The open, transparent and participatory approach adopted by the ad hoc advisory groups and the broad consultations carried out at United Nations Headquarters, in the countries concerned and other places, with a wide range of actors, including from civil society and the private sector;

(b) The promotion of a comprehensive approach to peace and development by recognizing the complexity and specificity of the situations in the countries concerned and contributing to the development of a framework under which longer-term development activities are planned;

(c) The promotion of an integrated approach to relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, as a follow-up to the Council's agreed conclusions 1998/1, by, inter alia, linking the short- and medium-term humanitarian assistance to the need for longer-term rehabilitation of communities;

(d) The close and fruitful collaboration engaged with the United Nations system organizations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, thus creating a constructive and mutually beneficial dynamic among the key players in support of the countries concerned;

(e) The advocacy role played by the ad hoc advisory groups for long-term international support to the countries concerned, particularly through their partnership approach aimed at establishing a mutually agreed understanding of the problem and at setting out concrete steps towards a solution, outlining the respective responsibilities of national authorities and international partners;

4. *Urges* the ad hoc advisory groups to take into account the following areas for enhancing the effectiveness of their work within their respective mandates:

(a) Fostering the creation of practical recommendations or strategic advice on how to make the transition from relief to development and increasing

[2] E/2004/86.

relationships with the United Nations Development Group/Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs working group on transition issues by exploring the complementary nature of their work;

(b) Entering into closer contacts and collaboration with regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the regional economic communities and regional financial organizations, such as the African Development Bank, whose activities are key to the transition processes of the countries concerned;

(c) Continuing to strengthen their advice on how to ensure that the assistance of the international community in supporting the countries concerned is adequate, coherent, well-coordinated and effective and promotes synergy, including through exploring modalities to further mobilize additional resources, building on relevant mechanisms of coordination at the country level and at the international level;

(d) Ensuring the groups' early contribution to and participation in donor conferences on the countries concerned in order to maximize the impact of their advocacy work;

(e) Promoting a further increase in the interaction between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council on the situation in the countries concerned, within their respective mandates;

5. *Invites* the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to cooperate with the ad hoc advisory groups and identify areas of convergence, including in advocacy work vis-à-vis the donor community, for support to the post-conflict recovery phase that these countries are going through;

6. *Decides* to have a substantive debate on the reports of the ad hoc advisory groups as soon as it is appropriate;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the ad hoc advisory groups, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure adequate human and technical resources, within existing resources, to provide substantive secretariat support while making maximum use of existing mechanisms and coordination structures, and to ensure the provision of financial resources to cover the operating costs in order to enable the groups to function in a smooth and optimal manner;

8. *Decides* to undertake a further assessment of lessons learned on the experiences of the ad hoc advisory groups, including progress made in the implementation of their mandate, during its substantive session of 2006, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council in this regard;

9. *Reaffirms* that each ad hoc advisory group should be specific to the situation prevailing in each country and that further decisions and resolutions should continue to take into account the specific circumstances of any other African country emerging from conflict that requests the establishment of an ad hoc advisory group.

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Coordination, programme and other questions: ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict

Qatar:* draft resolution

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, 2003/53 of 24 July 2003, 2003/50 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/1 of 3 May 2004, and its decision 2002/304 of 25 October 2002,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the supplementary report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau[1] and its recommendations;

2. *Welcomes* the interaction and cooperation that has taken place between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council, within their respective mandates, on the situation in Guinea-Bissau;

3. *Welcomes also* the promising developments that have taken place with regard to the economic, social and political situation in Guinea-Bissau following the legislative elections in March 2004 as well as the reforms initiated by the Government to improve the management of public finances;

4. *Welcomes further* the recommitment of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to the partnership approach, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, calls on donor countries to support the development efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, including through contributions to the Emergency Economic Management Fund, managed by the United Nations Development Programme, and urges the international community, in particular the donor countries, to increase their assistance to the country in meeting its short-term needs and to implement a long-term programme of support;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] E/2004/92, annex.

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5. *Calls* on the international community to support Guinea-Bissau in the holding of the presidential elections scheduled for March 2005 in order to complete the second phase of the Transition Charter;

6. *Also calls* on the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund to consider the resumption of a programme for Guinea-Bissau and the donor community to participate in the round table being organized by the United Nations Development Programme, tentatively scheduled for November 2004, which would further the partnership approach;

7. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group until the organizational session the Economic and Social Council in 2005, with the purpose of monitoring the implementation of its recommendations, following closely the humanitarian situation and the economic and social conditions unfolding in the country and reporting, as appropriate, to the Council at its organizational session in 2005;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Group and other relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to continue to assist the Ad Hoc Advisory Group in accomplishing its mandate, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to cooperate to that end.

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Coordination, programme and other questions: ad hoc advisory groups on African countries emerging from conflict

Qatar:* draft resolution

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, 2003/16 of 21 July 2003, 2003/50 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/2 of 3 May 2004, and its decision 2003/311 of 22 August 2003,

Welcoming the efforts of the African Mission in Burundi as an expression of ownership by the African Union and the establishment of the United Nations Operation in Burundi, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1545 (2004) of 21 May 2004,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi;[1]

2. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining the momentum in consolidating the peace process, calls on donor countries to follow up on the outcome of the Forum of Development Partners, held in Brussels on 13 and 14 January 2004, and encourages disbursement of funds announced during that meeting;

3. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group to continue to follow closely the humanitarian situation and economic and social conditions, to examine the transition from relief to development in Burundi and the way in which the international community supports the process and to report, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session in 2005;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Group, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to continue to assist the Ad Hoc Advisory Group in accomplishing its mandate, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to cooperate to that end.

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] E/2004/11.

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Agenda item 4 (b)
Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: coordinated and integrated United Nations system approach to promoting rural development in developing countries, with due consideration to least developed countries, for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan), on the basis of informal consultations

United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its 2003 ministerial declaration,[1] which underlined the importance of alliances and partnerships among actors in different sectors for the promotion of integrated rural development,

Underlining the importance of the contribution of the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general to the implementation of the outcomes of United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling the central role and responsibility of Governments in national and international policy-making,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 58/129 of 19 December 2003, entitled "Towards global partnerships", in which the Assembly, inter alia, identified the principles and objectives of such partnerships and welcomed the establishment of a multitude of partnerships at the field level, entered into by various United Nations organizations, Member States and other stakeholders, such as the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development (the United Nations Alliance),

[1] See A/58/3 (Part I), chap. III, para. 35, the entire report to be issued in final form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/58/3).

04-43276 (E) 210704

1. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Madagascar to serve as the pilot country for the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development (the United Nations Alliance);

2. *Invites* all Member States, the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions, civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders to support the programmes and activities of the United Nations Alliance in its mission to promote sustainable rural development, consistent with General Assembly resolution 58/129 of 19 December 2003 and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Stresses* that activities of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system at the country level in support of the United Nations Alliance should take into account the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2006 on the work of the United Nations Alliance.

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Agenda item 4
Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes

Draft decision submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan), on the basis of informal consultations

Adoption of the theme and consultations on a multi-year work programme for the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council decides:

(a) To adopt the following theme for the coordination segment of the Council in 2005:

"Towards achieving internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration";

(b) To continue consultations on a multi-year work programme for the coordination segment of the Council, with a view to finalizing the programme before the beginning of the next substantive session.

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Agenda item 14 (g)
Social and human rights questions: human rights

Programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions contained in the report of the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

I. Introduction

1. At its sixtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a number of resolutions and decisions entailing programme budget implications. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission was informed of these programme budget implications through oral statements.

2. With regard to paragraph 7 below, on Commission resolution 2004/5 on the use of mercenaries, and paragraph 13 below on resolution 2004/7 on the right to development, the Secretariat, upon further review, has concluded that the related requirements of $55,000 and $97,600, respectively, would need to be met through additional appropriation by the General Assembly.

II. Resolution 2004/5 on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the rights of self-determination

3. Under operative paragraph 2 of resolution 2004/5, the Commission would decide to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination for a period of three years.

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4. Under operative paragraph 16 of the resolution, the Commission would request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene a third meeting of experts on traditional and new forms of mercenary activities as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.

5. Total full cost of the activities envisaged under operative paragraph 2, if adopted, would amount to $49,100 per year under section 24, Human rights, of the budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

6. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur falls under the category of activities considered to be of a perennial nature. Provisions for activities of this nature have already been included in the programme budget for the current biennium and would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007. Hence, no additional appropriation would be required as a result of the adoption of Commission resolution 2004/5.

7. Activities envisaged under operative paragraph 16 of resolution 2004/5 would require provisions for travel and subsistence of the experts to attend the third meeting. Total full costs of such travel and subsistence would amount to $55,000 under section 24, Human rights, of the budget for the biennium 2004-2005. It is not possible to determine at this stage whether the above costs would be covered from available resources. The Secretariat is currently reviewing the situation and will bring the outcome of this review, including any additional requirements, to the attention of the Economic and Social Council when it considers the report of the Commission.

8. The holding of the meeting of experts, as requested in paragraph 16, would further require provisions for conference services in 2004 in the total amount of $507,600 as follows:

	United States dollars
Section 2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	504 600
Section 29E. Administration, Geneva	3 000
Total	**507 600**

9. No provisions have been made under the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 for the conference services requirements associated with an additional meeting. Should the draft resolution be adopted, it will not be possible to absorb the additional conference servicing requirements as detailed in paragraph 8 above. These requirements would need to be met through additional appropriations by the General Assembly.

III. Resolution 2004/7 on the right to development

10. Under operative paragraph 9 of Commission resolution 2004/7, the Commission would decide to renew the mandate of the Working Group on the Right to Development for one year and to convene its sixth session before the sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of 10 working days. Of the 10 working days, 5 days would be allocated for the meetings of the high-level task

force established within the framework of the Working Group; the Working Group would meet subsequently for a period of 5 working days to consider the findings and recommendations of the task force and further initiatives in accordance with its mandate.

11. The 5-day meeting of the task force and the 5-day session of the Working Group, as proposed in resolution 2004/7, would require provisions for conference servicing as follows:

Meeting of the High-level task force within the framework of the Working Group on the Right to Development (5 days)

	United States dollars
Section 2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	218 100
Section 29E. Administration, Geneva	2 400
Total	**220 500**

Working Group on the Right to Development (5 days)

	United States dollars
Section 2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	120 500
Section 29E. Administration, Geneva	2 400
Total	**122 900**

12. The total full costs of conference servicing would amount to $338,600 under section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and $4,800 under section 29E, Administration, Geneva, during the biennium 2004-2005. Provisions related to the extension of the mandate of the Working Group for 10 working days have been included under section 2, and section 29E of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005. Since the combined duration of the meeting of the task force and the session of the Working Group is also 10 days, the adoption of the draft resolution would not entail additional conference servicing requirements.

13. Activities envisaged under operative paragraph 9 of the resolution in connection with the meeting of the task force would require provisions for travel, subsistence and commissioning of three expert papers. Total costs of such requirements amount to $97,600 under section 24, Human rights, during the biennium 2004-2005. No relevant provisions have been made under the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005. It is not possible to determine at this stage whether the above costs would be covered from the available resources. The Secretariat is currently reviewing the situation and will bring the outcome of this review, including any additional requirements, to the attention of the Economic and Social Council when it considers the report of the Commission.

IV. Resolution 2004/34 on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

14. Under operative paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 2004/34, the Commission would request the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the consultative meetings, in consultation with the independent experts, Mr. Theo van Boven and Mr. Cherif Bassiouni, to prepare a revised version of the "Basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law".

15. Under operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2004/34, the Commission would request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to hold, with the cooperation of interested Governments, a third consultative meeting for all interested Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, using available resources, with a view to finalizing the "Basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law" and if appropriate, to consider all options for the adoption of the principles and guidelines.

16. Total costs of the activities envisaged under operative paragraph 3 would amount to $74,400 during the biennium 2004-2005 under section 24, Human rights.

17. The mandates of the special rapporteurs and independent experts fall under the category of activities considered to be of a perennial nature. Provisions have already been included in the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 for activities of this nature. Hence, no additional appropriation would be required as a result of the adoption of the draft resolution.

18. The holding of a third consultative meeting would require provisions for conference services in 2004 in the total amount of $55,800, as follows:

	United States dollars
Section 2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	54 400
Section 29E. Administration, Geneva	1 400
Total	**55 800**

19. No provisions have been made under the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 for the conference services requirements associated with an additional meeting. Should resolution 2004/34 be adopted by the Council, it will not be possible to absorb the additional conference servicing requirements as detailed in paragraph 18 above. These requirements would need to be met through additional appropriations by the General Assembly.

20. In connection with reference to "using available resources" in operative paragraph 4 of the resolution, the attention of the Commission is drawn to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B, section VI, in which the General Assembly reaffirmed that administrative and budgetary matters should be

dealt with by the Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

V. Decision 2004/127 on the organization of work of the sixty-first session of the Commission

21. Under the terms of Commission decision 2004/127, the Commission would recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it authorize six fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, in accordance with rules 29 and 31 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, for the Commission's sixty-first session.

22. Total full costs of conference servicing envisaged under this draft decision, if adopted, would amount to $160,700 in 2005, broken down as follows:

	United States dollars
Section 2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	152 900
Section 29E. Administration, Geneva	7 800
Total	**160 700**

23. No provisions have been included under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 for such additional conference services. Should the draft decision be adopted, it will not be possible to absorb the additional conference servicing requirements as detailed in paragraph 22 above. These requirements would need to be met through additional appropriations by the General Assembly.

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Agenda item 5
Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Daw Penjo (Bhutan), on the basis of informal consultations

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, recalling that humanitarian assistance should be provided in accordance with and with due respect for the guiding principles contained in the annex to that resolution, and recalling also other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2003/5 of 15 July 2003 and General Assembly resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003,

Welcoming the fact that at the humanitarian affairs segment of 2004 the Council considered the theme "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations: present and future challenges" and that the Economic and Social Council held two panels, on "Strengthening preparedness and response to natural disasters, with an emphasis on capacity-building" and "Field-level coordination for the purpose of continuing the presence and operation of United Nations humanitarian assistance missions in higher-risk environments",

Recognizing that the affected State has the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory and in the facilitation of the work of humanitarian organizations,

Emphasizing the importance of continued international cooperation in support of the efforts of affected States in dealing with natural disasters and complex emergencies in all their phases, and recognizing that the magnitude and duration of many emergencies may be beyond the response capacity of many affected countries,

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Reaffirming that humanitarian assistance is of cardinal importance for the victims of natural disasters and other emergencies,

Reaffirming also the importance of the principles of neutrality, humanity and impartiality for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Reaffirming further that independence, meaning the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented, is also an important guiding principle for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and should be applied in full respect for and compliance with the international humanitarian law,

Welcoming positive developments towards the resolution of some long-standing complex emergencies while remaining deeply concerned about the outbreak of new complex emergencies and the protracted nature of other complex emergencies,

Taking note of the increase in the number and nature of organizations engaged in humanitarian action and mindful of the need to ensure that this multiplication of actors does not detract from the effectiveness of the humanitarian response and the neutrality and independence of humanitarian assistance,

Expressing profound regret and grave concern at the tragic loss of lives of humanitarian staff while providing humanitarian assistance and the increased insecurity encountered by humanitarian staff as well as the acts of violence committed against them, in particular deliberate attacks, and mindful of the need to provide the fullest possible protection for their security and, in this regard, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 58/122 of 17 December 2003 and Security Council resolution 1502 (2003),

Gravely concerned that, in some of the world's current complex emergencies, access by humanitarian agencies to affected civilian populations remains limited, sporadic and sometimes restricted,

Bearing in mind the review of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[1]

Bearing in mind also that success in peace negotiation, among other processes, could lead to a significant increase in voluntary repatriation of refugees and in the possible reintegration of internally displaced persons, and expressing its belief that the United Nations system should give due consideration to these developments in the planning of its response,

Noting with grave concern the growing intensity and recurrence of natural disasters and reaffirming the importance of sustainable measures to reduce the vulnerability of societies to natural hazards using an integrated, multi-hazard and participatory approach to addressing vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery,

[1] A/CONF.179/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

Noting the grave humanitarian and development implications of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other widespread major infectious diseases prevalent in humanitarian contexts, such as malaria, tuberculosis and cholera, for the affected countries,

Gravely concerned that violence, including sexual abuse and sexual and other violence against women, girls and boys, continues to be, in many emergency situations, deliberately directed against civilian populations, and reiterating that acts of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict can constitute serious violations or grave breaches of international humanitarian law and constitute, in defined circumstances, a crime against humanity and/or a war crime, and recalling the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[2]

Reiterating that humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;[3]

2. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

3. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States and parties to armed conflict to protect civilians in armed conflicts in accordance with international humanitarian law, and invites States to promote a culture of protection, taking into account the particular needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

4. *Notes* that some of the issues impacting on the protection of civilians in armed conflict could also be effectively addressed at a regional level and welcomes in this context the fact that States and some regional organizations, within their mandates, have increasingly taken measures to address these and related protection concerns;

5. *Strongly encourages* the United Nations to address more systematically protection of civilians and other humanitarian issues with regional organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, inter alia, through continued dialogue;

6. *Calls* for enhanced collaboration within the United Nations system and among different bodies of the United Nations, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, within their respective mandates, in the area of protection of civilians in armed conflict;

7. *Calls upon* States to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, in particular as provided in the Geneva Conventions, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories;

8. *Urges* the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in this regard, to strengthen humanitarian and other assistance to civilians under foreign occupation;

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[2] *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I: *Final documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.I.5), sect. A.

[3] A/59/93-E/2004/74.

9. *Calls upon* all Governments and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflicts and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel, as well as supplies and equipment, in order to allow them to perform efficiently their task of assisting the affected civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

10. *Strongly urges* all States to take necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel;

11. *Strongly urges also* States to ensure that those responsible for attacks against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel are promptly brought to justice, as provided by national law and obligations under international law, and notes the need for States to end impunity for such acts;

12. *Notes* that an increasing number of States, United Nations organizations and regional and non-governmental organizations are making use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,[4] encourages the strengthening of legal frameworks for the protection of internally displaced persons, and urges the international community to strengthen its support to affected States in their efforts to provide, through national plans or initiatives, protection and assistance to their internally displaced persons;

13. *Mindful* of the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General on measures to further improve the United Nations Security Management system, stresses the importance of continued collaboration among all parts of the United Nations system on staff safety and security issues;

14. *Encourages* United Nations organizations and other humanitarian actors to address security risks to humanitarian staff, inter alia, by promoting accountability at all levels and by promoting and enhancing collaborative actions, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and national laws, where applicable;

15. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel remain sensitive to national and local customs and traditions in their countries of assignment, communicate better their purpose and objectives to local populations and observe and respect the laws of the country in which they are operating, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the continued efforts of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to strengthen the coordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance;

17. *Encourages* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to continue engaging in dialogue with States on humanitarian assistance, inter alia, through the Economic and Social Council in order to enhance its coordinating role over all United Nations humanitarian activities with a view to enhancing

[4] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

comprehensive intergovernmental support and guidance to the United Nations system;

18. *Supports* the efforts of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to ensure that the design and implementation of United Nations integrated missions take into account the principles of neutrality, humanity and impartiality as well as independence of humanitarian objectives for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations Secretariat, for strengthening coordination of humanitarian work and assistance, to engage in a dialogue with States and United Nations humanitarian entities to clarify the respective roles of and complementarity among relevant entities of the United Nations operating in the framework of United Nations multidimensional missions, invites the Secretariat to consult with relevant humanitarian organizations in this regard and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council thereon;

20. *Reaffirms* the leading role of civilian organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas affected by conflicts, and also affirms the need, in situations where military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, for their use to be in conformity with international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles;

21. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant United Nations entities to carry out jointly an in-depth examination of the extent to which current developments in international peace and security have impacted on the understanding and acceptance of the United Nations humanitarian organizations by local populations, as well as on the understanding and acceptance of other humanitarian organizations, and on the ability of humanitarian organizations to operate in the context of an international military presence, and to provide advice to these organizations on how they may better respond to these new developments;

22. *Bearing in mind* the 2003 "Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defense Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies"[5] and the 1994 "Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defense Assets in Disaster Relief",[6] stresses the value of their use and of the development by the United Nations in consultation with States and other relevant actors of further guidance on civil-military relations in the context of humanitarian activities and transition situations;

23. *Encourages* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in close collaboration with the United Nations Development Group Office to improve further the training and capacity of Humanitarian and Resident Coordinators so they can respond to the full range of humanitarian issues in a given context, including protection and assistance needs;

24. *Encourages* the channelling of increased resources for capacity-building activities in disaster-prone areas, particularly to address the dynamics and disproportionate risks that natural disasters pose in urban and rural environments;

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[5] Available from www.reliefweb.int/w/rwb.nsf.

[6] Department of Humanitarian Affairs, document DHA/94/95.

25. *Emphasizes* the importance of building effective and inclusive partnerships, inter alia, in risk planning, with populations that live in disaster-prone and disaster-affected areas;

26. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002 on strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance, and welcomes the work that is being undertaken to further strengthen the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance;

27. *Invites* States, as appropriate, to give priority to and fully integrate disaster risk reductions strategies into all relevant legal, policy and planning instruments in order to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions that influence vulnerability to natural hazards, bearing in mind the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

28. *Recommends* that the General Assembly raise the maximum limit of an emergency cash grant to 100,000 United States dollars per country in the case of any one disaster, within the existing resources available from the regular budget;

29. *Strongly encourages* States, relevant agencies and institutions as well as major groups as identified in Agenda 21[7] to participate in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, in accordance with the rules of procedures agreed upon by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and invites them to contribute inputs to the ongoing preparations for the Conference, to be held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, and to ensure that the opportunity is used to reaffirm and strengthen disaster reduction policy and its implementation at all levels;

30. *Encourages* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, adopted at Tampere, Finland, on 18 June 1998;

31. *Emphasizes* the importance of integrating further HIV/AIDS responses in the planning, programming and implementation of humanitarian action by ensuring linkages between humanitarian, development and HIV/AIDS mechanisms and activities and by using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines on HIV/AIDS Interventions in Emergency Settings and encourages the United Nations system to improve its guidance to ensure a comprehensive approach of prevention, care and treatment in the context of humanitarian action;

32. *Recognizes* the important role of humanitarian agencies in addressing other major infectious diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and cholera, in emergencies, and urges them to factor considerations pertaining to these major infectious diseases into their planning and coordination efforts, inter alia, in the areas of early warning and contingency planning;

33. *Stresses* the continued need and relevance of integrating, through implementation of all relevant resolutions, agreed conclusions, policies, commitments and guidelines on gender mainstreaming, a gender perspective in the planning, programming and implementation of humanitarian assistance activities,

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[7] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

and calls upon the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to undertake a review of its 1999 policy statement on the integration of a gender perspective in humanitarian assistance;

34. *Strongly condemns* all violence committed in situations of humanitarian crises, especially against women, girls and boys, including sexual violence and abuse, and calls upon States to adopt preventive measures and effective responses to these acts as well as to ensure that those responsible for these acts are promptly brought to justice, as provided by national law and obligations under international law;

35. *Invites* the United Nations organizations to enhance geographical balance in terms of humanitarian personnel employed by them, in a manner consistent with paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations;

36. *Encourages* humanitarian agencies to ensure, to the extent possible, the participation and perspective of all those affected by humanitarian situations, both at local and at national levels, in the design, implementation and evaluation of humanitarian assistance activities, while respecting the role of authorities of affected countries;

37. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to develop and implement internal tools and to take effective measures for the protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and, in this respect, notes with interest the Bulletin of the Secretary-General on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse;[8]

38. *Encourages* Governments as well as international humanitarian organizations, as appropriate, to take further initiatives to prevent, address and follow up on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian emergencies, and emphasizes that the highest standards of conduct and accountability are required of all personnel serving in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations;

39. *Encourages*, in this regard, the United Nations system and its Member States to urge international humanitarian organizations and implementing partners serving within the framework of United Nations humanitarian and other relevant operations to live up to the highest standards of conduct and accountability;

40. *Encourages* Member States with internally displaced persons to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, national laws, policies and minimum standards on internal displacement, inter alia, taking into account the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and to continue to work with humanitarian agencies in endeavours to provide a more predictable response to the needs of internally displaced persons, and in this regard calls for international support, upon request, to capacity-building efforts of Governments;

41. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations entities, under the coordination mandate of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, to improve the development of common needs assessments and work towards more effective prioritization, including reviewing of the Consolidated Appeals Process Needs Assessment Framework and Matrix;

[8] ST/SGB/2003/13.

42. *Encourages* the donor community to provide humanitarian assistance in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessments, with a view to ensuring a more equitable distribution of humanitarian assistance across humanitarian emergencies, including those of a protracted nature, as well as fuller coverage of the needs of all sectors, and to this end requests the United Nations organizations, including, inter alia, through the United Nations country teams, to continue developing and applying transparent needs assessment mechanisms;

43. *Also encourages* the donor community to establish reliable, predictable and timely funding to meet humanitarian needs and to consider increasing the flexibility of funding and the share of non-earmarked contributions to United Nations organizations in response to humanitarian emergencies, inter alia, within the consolidated appeals, and notes with interest the progress being made by donors to improve their policies and practices of good donorship, inter alia, under the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative;

44. *Emphasizes* the need for a more inclusive dialogue with States on the complex issue of transition from relief to development and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the range of views expressed by States at the Council's Event to Discuss the Issue of Transition from Relief to Development held during its 2004 substantive session, and with the participation of United Nations entities including the United Nations Development Group and the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs, with the aim of improving the international community's efforts to better respond to transition situations, in support of the efforts by affected States, bearing in mind the uniqueness of each transition situation;

45. *Welcomes* the collaborative effort of the United Nations and the World Bank on the development and implementation of post-emergency programming tools and needs assessment including full participation by affected States and underlines the need for further work to enhance coordination;

46. *Encourages* States to support, inter alia, through the allocation of funds, the development and implementation of the 4Rs ("repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction"), and of other programming tools to facilitate the transition from relief to development;

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution and to Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/32 and 2003/5 in his next report to the Council and the General Assembly on the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

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Substantive session of 2004
New York, 28 June-23 July 2004
Agenda item 14 (g)
Social and human rights questions: human rights

Draft decision submitted by the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council

Extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/48 of 20 April 2004, decides to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography for a further three years,

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Economic and Social Council

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New York, 28 June-23 July 2004
Agenda item 14 (h)
Social and human rights questions: Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its third session

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

I. Introduction

1. In the report on its third session,[1] the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues recommended five draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. It also identified proposals, objectives, recommendations and areas of possible future action and recommended, through the Council, that Member States, the United Nations system and others assist in their realization.

2. In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the Council, the Secretariat presented estimates of programme budget implications to the Permanent Forum on a number of its draft decisions. At that time, the Permanent Forum was informed that due to time constraints the estimates were preliminary and that the Secretariat would review the estimates and proposals and bring the outcome of the review to the Council's attention when it considered the report of the Permanent Forum.

3. The statements of programme budget implications hereunder reflect the outcome of the review done by the Secretariat and are submitted for the consideration of the Council.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 23* (E/2004/43).

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II. Draft decision I, "Intersessional meeting of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues", and draft decision II, "Workshop on free, prior and informed consent"

4. Under the terms of draft decisions I and II, the Economic and Social Council would:

(a) Decide to authorize, on an exceptional basis, a three-day intersessional meeting of the Permanent Forum in 2005 to prepare for the fourth annual session of the Forum in cooperation with the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues;

(b) Decide to authorize a technical three-day workshop on free, prior and informed consent, with the participation of representatives of the United Nations system and other interested intergovernmental organizations, experts from indigenous organizations, interested States and three members of the Permanent Forum, and would request the workshop to report to the fourth session of the Permanent Forum under the special theme of the session.

III. Activities by which the proposed decisions would be carried out

5. Should the Council adopt the draft decisions I and II, the programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005 under section 9, Economic and social affairs, would be modified as follows: (a) inclusion of "a three-day intersessional meeting of the Permanent Forum in 2005" under paragraph 9.81 (a) v.a.; and (b) inclusion of "a workshop on free, prior and informed consent" under paragraph 9.81 (c) of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005. The adoption of the draft decisions by the Council would also mean an addition to the approved calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2004-2005.

6. The decision to hold a three-day intersessional meeting and a technical three-day workshop would entail the provision of six meetings (two meetings per day) each, with full interpretation services. There would be requirements for 10 pages of pre-session documentation in five languages (Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) for the intersessional meeting while the technical workshop would require 45 pages of pre-session documentation in four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish) and 8,500 pages of post-session documentation in all six languages.

IV. Additional requirements for the biennium 2004-2005

7. Should the Council adopt draft decisions I and II, the related requirements for travel, daily subsistence allowance, terminal expenses and conference servicing for the intersessional meeting and the workshop, at full cost, are described in the table below:

Additional requirements

(United States dollars)

	Intersessional meeting	*Workshop*	*Total*
Section 9. Economic and social affairs			
Travel, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses of members	102 500	26 400	128 900
Section 2. General Assembly affairs and conference services			
Meeting servicing, interpretation and documentation	51 200	89 400	140 600
Section 29D. Office of Central Support Services			
Support services	14 700	14 700	29 400
Total	**168 400**	**130 500**	**298 900**

8. In the oral statement made to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at the time of its adoption of draft decisions I and II, the Forum was informed that the decisions would give rise to travel, daily subsistence and terminal costs of $102,500 and $26,400 respectively. The Forum was further informed that the projected travel requirements for the intersessional meeting were proposed to be partially met from $25,700 in savings from the provisions for the third session of the Forum, thus resulting in net additional requirements of $76,800. As reported to the Forum at its third session, the projected requirements of $26,400 for the workshop are proposed to be met from the Trust Fund in support of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

9. For the servicing of the three-day intersessional meeting and the three-day technical workshop, additional resources would be required under sections 2 ($140,600) and 29D ($29,400) of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

V. Contingency fund

10. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditure were proposed that exceeded the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned would be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities would have to be deferred to a later biennium.

VI. Conclusion

11. **Should the Council adopt draft decisions I and II contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its third session, additional resources totalling $246,800 would be required under section 9, Economic and**

social affairs ($76,800), section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services ($140,600), and section 29D, Office of Central Support Services ($29,400), of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require an increase in appropriations for the biennium 2004-2005.